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The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

NEW-YORK, February 12.

To the FREEHOLDERS, FREEMEN, *and* INHABITANTS *of the Colony of* New-York; *and to all the Friends of* LIBERTY *in* North-America.

FIVE Years are now elapſed, ſince the American Preſs has been boldly employed in aſſerting the Right of this Country, to an Exemption from Britiſh Taxation: Nor can a ſingle Inſtance be aſſigned, in any of the Colonies, of an Attempt to reſtrain it, or impriſon any of the numerous Writers in this glorious Cauſe, till Mr. *Colden*, and his Council, thought fit to take up Mr. *Parker*, the Printer of the New-York Gazette, and to commit me to the common Goal; from whence I beg Leave, by the Advice of many of the Friends of Liberty, to addreſs you.

That the impartial Public, to whom I moſt chearfully appeal, may be informed of this firſt Step againſt me, by thoſe in Power: And tho' a Perſon of my humble Station, and ſo unequal to a Combat with Men in Authority, muſt neceſſarily foreſee numerous Difficulties, and perhaps ſuffer private Ruin in the End; yet, as I truſt in God, *that he will preſerve this Country from Slavery*; and, as I was early in Sentiment oppoſed to the deteſtable Stamp-Act (and as far as I know my own Heart upon true Principles of Patriotiſm) I am willing to RISK ALL, and ſhall think the Deſtruction of my Family, and the Loſs even of my Life, trifling Sacrifices, if I can be, in the leaſt DEGREE, ſerviceable to the common Cauſe of theſe diſtreſſed Branches of the Empire.

Every Body knows, that the firſt Statute to amend the Mutiny Act, which paſſed in 1765, authorized the Governor and Council to appoint a Barrack Maſter, who was to furniſh the Army with certain Neceſſaries; and enacted, that the Province ſhould reimburſe his Expences, and for that Purpoſe, Money ſhould be *raiſed in ſuch Manner, as the public Charges for the Province reſpectively are raiſed*.

This Act alarmed the whole Continent, as it evidently was deſigned to ſupport a Standing Army, *while we were contending againſt the Stamp-Act*; nor could any Man rationally draw a Line of Diſtinction, between a Law impoſing a direct Tax, and one *obliging us* to impoſe it upon ourſelves.

Embarraſſed as we were in the Beginning, by a thouſand Difficulties, it was then thought beſt, in this Province, to contribute to the Army, and the whole Account of our Gifts for this Purpoſe, ſince the Year 1765, now exceeds the Sum of *Fourteen Thouſand Pounds*; tho', to the Honour of our former Aſſemblies, it muſt be remembered, that they have remonſtrated againſt the Contributions, and made ſuch reluctant Compliances, as diſcovered an Attachment to the *American* Principle; and that they ſhunned, as much as poſſible, a *formal* Recognition of the Mutiny Act.

But, whatever Reaſons there were for theſe Aids formerly, ſurely they were inapplicable to the State of the Colony, at the Time Mr. *Colden* convened his Aſſembly on the 21ſt of November laſt; when the former Gifts were made, we know not, that there was a ſingle Colony on the Continent, that would have conſpired with us in a Refuſal; now we know, that Boſton and Carolina had ventured to diſobey the Mutiny Act; rightly arguing, that a Conformity was NOT ONLY a Confeſſion of Authority in the Parliament to tax this Country, but a tacit Approbation of the Revenue Acts, ſo diſtreſſing to our Trade, and unfriendly to Liberty; for as thoſe Acts impoſed Duties upon the Pretext of *protecting, defending*, and *ſupporting* the Colonies, all Aids for the Troops could be conſidered in no other Light, than that of a Supply for the Deficiency of thoſe Funds.

At the worſt, we had nothing more to fear than our Neighbours, and had every Thing to hope from the Embarraſſments of Adminiſtration, on Account of the domeſtic Troubles in England, and the univerſal Agreement of our own Merchants, to break off the commercial Intercourſe, till America was relieved. We might then alſo conclude, from the Circular Letter of the Secretary of State, promiſing a Repeal of the Duties upon Paper, Paint, and Glaſs, that the Miniſtry were giving Way to our Complaints, and it became us to follow them up, and the rather, becauſe the promiſed Relief was a Triſle; and the unforeſeen Demands from Ruſſia, ſo much enervated the Non-Importation Agreement, that its Continuance muſt be longer than we expected, when that Bolt was lanced.

We had beſides been Spectators of unuſual Severity to our Boſton Neighbours, and felt a loud Call to Animation, by the Miſeries of a People, ſuffering for the common Cauſe: And how could we avoid joining our *Friends in Parliament*, in teſtifying an Abhorrence of the miniſterial Deſpotiſm, in ordering Troops to awe that Colony into Compliances unfriendly to Liberty, and deſtructive of their Charter Privileges?

Every Motive, therefore, of Gratitude and Intereſt, conſpired to induce us to ſtand firm, and maintain an unbroken Bond of Union with the other Provinces, that a deep Impreſſion might be made upon the Parliament *now ſitting*, and to refuſe any further Aid to the Army, as the *only Arrow left in our Quiver*, until the Revenue and Mutiny Acts were repealed.

The Poverty of the Colony---a Poverty occaſioned by the Reſtrictions upon our Trade (even ſuppoſing the Point of Taxation out of the Queſtion) was an invincible Argument alſo for refuſing *unneceſſary* Aids. It was known, that the Province Treaſury was exhauſted, that all our Funds will, by the 1ſt of January, 1771, fall near 4000 l. ſhort of our Diſburſements before September next, that a general Tax muſt ſoon take Place, to the Ruin of the Poor, that ſeveral Counties are beſides in Arrear for former Taxes, and that the City of *New-York alone*, muſt now raiſe above 8000 l. for Deficiences, beſides 3000 l. for the Poor Tax, and 1600 l. more for the Lamps and Night Watch.

Add to all this, that proportionate to our Proſpect of being relieved with Reſpect to the Revenue Acts, and our Trade, ſhould have been our Zeal for a Redemption from the Mutiny Act; for beſides its Repugnancy to the grand Principle we have been contending for, we are not able to bear *that Burthen* for ſupporting the *American* Army any longer: And would not the Enemies of our Liberty afterwards have urged our Compliance *now*, as a Reaſon for its Continuance, and retorted, with ſome Force, that *this* was the Juncture for holding up *all* our Grievances to Parliament.

Theſe were ſome of the Reaſons that inſpired a general Expectation, that our Aſſembly would have followed the Example of the *Maſſachuſetts-Bay* and *South-Carolina*, and ſo many worthy Members were of the ſame Sentiments, that the Vote for *another* abſolute Gift was carried only by one Voice.

It was nevertheleſs known *in the City of New-York*, that ſome People were for granting the Arrearage, which would have been a Compliance with the Mutiny Act; and as I underſtood, it had been agreed in the Spring Seſſion, to withhold any further Donations of this Kind, and to give the 1800 l. at that Time, merely to ſhew, that the Statute for ſuſpending our Colony Legiſlation, which was then become obſolete, had not excited the former Aids upon Suppoſition of its Validity as a Law; I attended the Houſe almoſt daily from the 22d of November to the 15th of December, to learn upon what Principles any Motion for this Purpoſe could be ſupported.

That was the Day this important Matter was to come on; but from its peculiar Delicacy, Mr. *Cruger*, the Speaker, did not take the Chair for ſeveral Hours after the Members came in, and the Doors could not be opened till he did. I was told by a Member, that the Debates ran high, and that great Pains were taken to come, if poſſible, to a Concluſion, without a public Diviſion of the Houſe. A verbal Meſſage at the ſame Time was ſent to the Governor, for Information, as to his Willingneſs to paſs a Bill for an Emiſſion of Paper Money, in caſe the Houſe would conſent to one for the Troops; and when the Members returned from the Fort, the Doors were thrown open, and Captain *De Lancey* ſoon after broke the Ice, upon this grand and momentous Concern, in the Manner appearing in the Votes of that Day.

In two Days after, appeared in Public, the Paper for which I am now impriſoned: The Aſſembly inſerted it in their Journals, declared it a Libel, and voted 100 l. for a Diſcovery of the Author. Mr. *Colden*, and his Council, alſo proclaimed the Reward. Whether it is a Libel or not, or how far I am anſwerable for it, if it is, are important Points, which a Jury of my Neighbours (who, according to our glorious Conſtitution, are to be my Triers) will, in due Time, conſider: And ſuppoſing it to amount to what the Crown Lawyers call a Libel, another grand Queſtion will ariſe, Whether, conſidering its Import and Tendency, its Conſequences, the Aim of the Author, his Principles, the virtuous Jealouſy of the Times, the Parliamentary Claims, and their actual Seſſion at this Juncture, how far it conſiſts with the common Weal of the Colonies, to *ſearch for* and *attack* the Author, whoever he is? This Queſtion I ſhall leave to be ſettled by all the Friends of *America*: And I truſt there are many Thouſands who will ſpeak out, regardleſs of the Frowns of our Enemies on both Sides of the Water.

Whether this Paper influenced any Member of the Aſſembly, I do not preſume to determine. The Fact is, that the Vote for 2000 l. to the Troops ſoon afterwards paſſed into a Law, providing for Neceſſaries to accrue after the 1ſt of January laſt, and that the Deficiency demanded by Mr. *Colden*, *as Arrears* (amounting to upwards of 1000 l.) were left unpaid; for which alone, had there been a Proviſion, the Compliance with the Mutiny Act would have been formal and complete. But concerning the Origin and Progreſs of this Bill, I ſhall have Occaſion hereafter to publiſh ſome Anecdotes of a very ſingular Nature, and will at preſent relieve the Patience of the Public, after a ſhort Account of the Manner in which I became deprived of my Liberty.

It is ſuppoſed, on good Grounds, that one CUMMINS, a young Strippling, from *Cork*, then a Journey-man to *James Parker*, one of the Printers of this City, but afterwards diſcharged for bad Behaviour, allured by the proffered Reward, lodged a Complaint againſt him, as the Printer of the above-mentioned Paper: For on Wedneſday, the 7th Inſtant, the Sheriff took him into Cuſtody, on a Warrant iſſued by his Honour the Chief Juſtice, in which, as I am informed, he was charged as the Printer of that Paper, and made amenable before the Lieut. Governor and Council, to be examined concerning the Premiſes. This Proceſs was, in all Things, ſtrictly executed. While he was detained in a Courſe of Examination in the Fort, before the Lieut. Governor and the Council, the Sheriff returned to Mr. *Parker*'s Houſe, and took all his Apprentices into Cuſtody, and immediately conducted them to the Fort. Upon their Entrance, their Maſter, who had not the leaſt Opportunity of ſeeing them after he was arreſted, was ordered into another Apartment, under the Cuſtody of the Sheriff, and by that Means was abſent at their Examination. The eldeſt, as he declares, was firſt examined, and the Paper in Queſtion being produced to him, he was aſked, whether he had ſeen it before? To which he anſwered, that he had frequently ſeen it, as many others had, for that printed Copies of it had been diſperſed about the City: He further alledges, that though repeatedly preſſed to declare, whether it was printed at his Maſter's Office, he refuſed to make any ſuch Declaration; but that at length being threatened with a Commitment, he confeſſed, that it was printed by Mr. *Parker*, and at the ſame Time aſſured the Lieut. Governor and Council, that he was ignorant of the Author. The younger Apprentices, after his Example, charged the printing of the Paper on their Maſter; after which, they were all diſmiſſed. Further Proof being thus procured againſt Mr. *Parker*, he was again brought before the Lieut. Governor and the Council, and re-examined on the Subject; and though he repeatedly refuſed to diſcover the Author, yet being at length wrought upon by Threats, that Application would be made to his Superiors, to procure his Diſmiſſion from his Employment in the Poſt-Office, and, that he muſt either give Bail, or be committed, unleſs he would diſcover the Author; and not having had it in his Power to conſult with the Publiſher about an Indemnification from him, he reſolved to make the Diſcovery, provided he could procure the Engagement of the Government, that he ſhould not be proſecuted. This Engagement his Honour and the Council, after ſome Conſideration, thought proper to make. Upon which, he ſubmitted to an Examination on Oath, and then was diſcharged on his ſingle Recognizance, to appear and give Evidence againſt the Perſon, whom he charged as the Publiſher of the Paper.---Early the next Morning, the Sheriff came to my Houſe, and took me into Cuſtody, on a Bench Warrant, iſſued by his Honour the Chief Juſtice, wherein I was charged with cauſing the Paper to be printed, which in the Warrant is ſaid to be a *falſe, ſeditious, and infamous Libel*; and the Sheriff, according to the Command of the Precept, conducted me to the Chief Juſtice's Chamber, to be examined concerning the Premiſes, and to be dealt with according to Law. Though no Queſtions were put to me upon my being preſented to the Chief Juſtice, yet immediately on my Entrance into his Chamber, his Honour ſaid to me, "So, you have brought your-"ſelf into a pretty Scrape."

To which I replied, "May it pleaſe your Honour, that muſt "be judged of by my Peers." He then told me, that there was "full Proof, that I was the Author or Publiſher of the above-"mentioned Paper," which he called *a falſe, vile, and ſcandalous Libel*. I replied again, "this muſt alſo be tried by my Peers."

His Honour thereupon informed me, that I muſt either give Bail, or go to Goal. I anſwered, "Sir, I will give no Bail." He was then pleaſed to order the Sheriff to take me to Goal, and made out a Mittimus, charging me as the Author and Publiſher of a "certain falſe, ſcandalous, ſeditious, and infamous Paper, ad-"dreſſed, directed to the betrayed Inhabitants of the City and "Colony of New-York, and ſubſcribed, a Son of Liberty; and "commanding the Sheriff therewith to receive me, and ſafely "keep me in Goal, until I ſhall thence be delivered by due Courſe "of Law."

The Purport of the Paper for which I am impriſoned is as follows. That while this unfortunate Country has for ſeveral Years paſt been ſtriving under many Diſadvantages to preſerve its Freedom; and the Merchants of this City, and the Capital Towns on the Continent, have chearfully ſacrificed their private Intereſt to the public Good, rather than promote the Deſigns of the Enemies of our happy Conſtitution, it was not to be expected that we ſhould contribute to the Support of the Troops, thereby facilitating the Deſigns of the Miniſtry, and acknowledging our Approbation of the Revenue Acts. That ſuch a Conduct would implicitly cenſure the Patriotic Denial of the Boſtonians and Carolinians, and invigorate the drooping Spirits of the Promoters of that unpopular Mode of Taxation: That highly contradictory would be our Conduct in lately voting public Thanks to the Merchants, for entering into the Non-Importation Agreement, till the Repeal of the Revenue Acts, and now contradicting it by countenancing Britiſh Acts, and complying with miniſterial Requiſitions, utterly incompatible with Freedom. That what could render ſuch a Benevolence the more inglorious, was, that the Money required, was to be applied to the Support of Troops, ever dangerous to a free State; and thence the perpetual TERROR of all who prize our EXCELLENT---Conſtitution. Nor that Inſtances were wanting of the illegal Interpoſition of the Military, to ſcreen the Enemies of the Public, in their open Attempts to baffle the only practicable Expedient to ſecure our Liberty. That certainly dangerous were all Precedents of making Grants to the Crown; and no Time ſo opportune to refuſe ſuch Requiſitions as the preſent. That every Overture for procuring the requeſted Aids, by promiſing the Emiſſion of a Paper Currency, muſt be inſidious and hollow; it being againſt all Probability to expect the Royal Aſſent to any Acts of that Import, as directly repugnant to his Majeſty's Inſtructions. That EXTRAORDINARY indeed, and boding no Good to the common Weal, was the late ſudden Coalition between Politicians, who had ſo long been at mortal Odds, and even unfavourable to, and deſtructive of the Freedom and Independency of the Houſe, had been all private Cabals between the Aſſembly and the other Branches of the Legiſlature; and upon the whole, adviſing a Convention of the People, to take their Senſe on the important Point, and to wait on their Members, inſiſting on their Oppoſition to the Bill, and in caſe of their Refuſal, to appoint a Committee to draw up a State of the whole Matter, and ſend it to the Speakers of the ſeveral Houſes of Aſſembly on the Continent, and to the Friends of our Cauſe in England, and to publiſh it in the News Papers, that the whole World might know our Sentiments on the Matter, in the only Way our Circumſtances would admit.

This is the Subſtance of the Publication, which occaſioned the late keen Reſentment againſt the ſuppoſed Author; and the Reaſon why it ſo acutely ſtings, no Man can be at a Loſs to determine. And now, my Fellow Citizens, and Fellow Americans, when the infamous Star Chamber Doctrine of Libels, has ſo long been exploded in the Mother Country, I rejoice to think that I may in the leaſt contribute to prevent its Appearance in theſe happy Regions! Once indeed! it attempted in this Land of Light and Liberty, to rear its baneful Standard, and round it flocked the Adherents of the very Party who now endeavour to re-introduce it. But Liberty herſelf, in the Form of ZENGER, inſtantly proſtrated the infernal Engine, and gained an illuſtrious Triumph.---Again do they preſume to introduce that Abſurdity of Abſurdities; that very Quinteſſence and Conſummation of all Nonſenſe, that it is a Crime to ſpeak or write the Truth! It is more than their Fellow Labourers in Deſpotiſm, in the Mother Country, dare to do! Amidſt all the Engines, theſe employed to render public Villainy triumphant over Virtue and Law, no Miniſter has been ſo preſumptuous, no State Artificer ſo audacious, as to violate this Palladium of Britiſh Freedom.

Whatever public Robberies the Nation may groan under; whatever Venality and Corruption a miniſterial Jobber may diffuſe through the Land; whatever Inſults may be offered to the Freedom of Elections, the moſt inſolent Tool of arbitrary Power has not yet dared to deſpoil them of this diſtinguiſhing, this priceleſs *Peculiar* of the Britiſh Conſtitution: For though in arbitrary Times Juries have been led to take the Directions of corrupt Judges, to find ſpecial Verdicts in the Caſe of Libels; yet no Miniſter, with the moſt venal Commons at his Heels, had ever the Aſſurance to move for a Statute, obliging a Jury to pay Obedience to ſuch Directions; and this in all State Proſecutions is the Bulwark of Engliſh Liberty againſt the Deſpotiſm of Court Favourites. What in Britain no Man dare to attempt, let none expect to ſee accompliſhed in America; for though there be among us of Sycophants many, and of Miſcreants, actuated by ſlaviſh Principles, and deſtitute of any Principles at all, not a few; ſtill of Men of Spirit alſo, of avowed, determined, inflexible Friends of Liberty, there is a numerous Multitude. I therefore rejoice that on me the Trial is to be made; I rejoice I am the firſt Sufferer for Liberty ſince the Commencement of our glorious Struggles; and if my Sufferings ſhall in the leaſt conduce to promote the Cauſe, I ſhall eſteem my Confinement a ſingular Felicity, and my very Bonds (however I abhor even the momentary Loſs of perſonal Liberty) Glory and Triumph.-----The Arm of Power could not, perhaps, have fallen on a Subject more fearleſs of its Menaces, or more reſigned under its moſt rigorous Exertion. Let it be tried, let it be fairly tried, whether of public Affairs, faithfully adminiſtered, and of the Majeſty of the People, vilely debaſed, a Britiſh Subject may not openly----complain. Let it be tried, let it be fairly tried, whether Freedom of Speech, and Freedom of Writing, are not the natural Effects of the Freedom of our excellent Conſtitution, and whether on ſuppreſſing that Freedom, the Conſtitution can poſſibly ſurvive. I ſhould therefore be ſorry that any of my Friends ſhould give themſelves the leaſt Pain or Anxiety on Account of my Impriſonment; for myſelf I feel none, the Cauſe for which I ſuffer is capable of converting Chains into Laurels, and transforming a Goal into a Paradiſe. For the many Viſits I have already received from the Friends of Liberty of all Ranks, I am affected with ſincere Gratitude, and am

From the New Goal, in New-York, Feb. 9, 1770.

The Public's moſt obedient humble Servant,
ALEXANDER M'DOUGALL.

[*For new Advertiſements, ſee the Fourth Page.*]

By Captain **CAZNEAU**, arrived at Boston, from London, who left the Land's End the 2d of January, and brought Public Prints to the 26th of December, we have the following ADVICES, viz.

From the LONDON EVENING POST, December 19.

When the Complaints of a brave and powerful People are observed to increase in Proportion to the Wrongs they have suffered; when, instead of sinking into Submission, they are roused to Resistance, the Time will soon arrive, at which, every inferior Consideration must yield to the Security of the Sovereign, and to the general Safety of the State. There is a Moment of Difficulty and Danger, at which Flattery and Falsehood can no longer deceive, and Simplicity itself can no longer be misled. Let us suppose it arrived. Let us suppose a gracious, well-intentioned Prince, made sensible at last of the great Duty he owes to his People, and of his own disgraceful Situation; that he looks round him for Assistance, and asks for no Advice, but how to gratify the Wishes, and secure the Happiness of his Subjects. In these Circumstances, it may be Matter of curious Speculation *to consider, if an honest Man were permitted to approach a King, in what Terms he would address himself to his Sovereign. Let it be imagined, no Matter how improbable, that the first Prejudice against his Character is removed, that the ceremonious Difficulties of an Audience are surmounted, that he feels himself animated by the purest, and most honourable Affections to his King and Country, and that the great Person, whom he addresses, has Spirit enough to bid him speak freely, and Understanding enough to listen to him with Attention. Unacquainted with the vain Impertinence of Forms, he would deliver his Sentiments with Dignity and Firmness, but not without Respect.*

SIR,

IT is the Misfortune of your Life, and originally the Cause of every Reproach and Distress, which has attended your Government, that you should never be acquainted with the Language of Truth, until you heard it in the Complaints of your People. It is not, however, too late to correct the Error of your Education. We are still inclined to make an indulgent Allowance for the pernicious Lessons you received in your Youth, and to form the most sanguine Hopes from the natural Benevolence of your Disposition. We are far from thinking you capable of a direct, deliberate Purpose to invade those original Rights of your Subjects, on which all their civil and political Liberties depend. Had it been possible for us to entertain a Suspicion so dishonourable to your Character, we should long since have adopted a Stile of Remonstrance very distant from the Humility of Complaint. The Doctrine included by our Laws, *That the King can do no Wrong*, is admitted without Reluctance. We separate the amiable good-natured Prince from the Folly and Treachery of his Servants, and the private Virtues of the Man from the Vices of his Government. Were it not for this just Distinction, I know not whether your M-----y's Condition, or that of the E----sh Nation, would deserve most to be lamented. I would prepare your Mind for a favourable Reception of Truth, by removing every painful, offensive Idea of personal Reproach. Your Subjects, Sir, wish for nothing but that, as *they* are reasonable and affectionate enough to separate your Person from your Government, so *you*, in your Turn, should distinguish between the Conduct, which becomes the permanent Dignity of a K--g, and that, which serves only to promote the temporary Interest and miserable Ambition of a Minister.

You ascended the Throne with a declared, and, I doubt not, a sincere Resolution of giving universal Satisfaction to your Subjects. You found them pleased with the Novelty of a young Prince, whose Countenance promised even more than his Word, and loyal to you, not only from Principle, but Passion. It was not a cold Profession of Allegiance to the first Magistrate, but a partial animated Attachment to a Favourite Prince, the Native of their Country. They did not wait to examine your Conduct, nor to be determined by Experience, but gave you a generous Credit for the future Blessings of your Reign, and paid you in Advance the dearest Tribute of their Affections. Such, Sir, was once the Dispositions of a People, who now surround your Throne with Reproaches and Complaints. Do Justice to yourself. Banish from your Mind those unworthy Opinions, with which some interested Persons have laboured to possess you. Distrust the Men, who tell you, that the English are naturally light and inconstant;---that they complain without a Cause. Withdraw your Confidence equally from all Parties; from Ministers, Favourites, and Relations; and let there be one Moment in your Life, in which you have consulted your own Understanding.

When you affectedly renounced the Name of Englishman, believe me, Sir, you were persuaded to pay a very ill-judged Compliment to one Part of your Subjects, at the Expence of another. While the Natives of Scotland are not in actual Rebellion, they are undoubtedly entitled to Protection; nor do I mean to condemn the Policy of giving some Encouragement to the Novelty of their Affections for the House of Hanover. I am ready to hope for every Thing from their new born Zeal, and from the future Steadiness of their Allegiance. But hitherto they have no Claim to your Favour. To honour them with a determined Predilection and Confidence, in Exclusion of your English Subjects, who placed your Family, and in Spite of Treachery and Rebellion, have supported it upon the T-----ne, is a Mistake too gross, even for the unsuspecting Generosity of Youth. In this Error we see a capital Violation of the most obvious Rules of Policy and Prudence. We trace it, however, to an original Bias in your Education, and are ready to allow for your Inexperience.

To the same early Influence we attribute it, that you have descended to take a Share, not only in the narrow Views and Interests of particular Persons, but in the fatal Malignity of their Passions. At your Accession to the Throne, the whole System of Government was altered, not from Wisdom or Deliberation, but because it had been adopted by your Predecessor. A little personal Motive of Pique and Resentment was sufficient to remove the ablest Servants of the Crown; but it is not in this Country, Sir, that such Men can be dishonoured by the Frowns of a K---. They were dismissed, but could not be disgraced. Without entering into a minuter Discussion of the Merits of the Peace, we may observe, in the imprudent Hurry with which the first Overtures from France were accepted, in the Conduct of the Negotiation, and Terms of the Treaty, the strongest Marks of that precipitate Spirit of Concession, with which a certain Part of your Subjects have been, at all Times, ready to purchase a Peace with the natural Enemies of this Country. On *your* Part we are satisfied that every Thing was honourable and sincere, and if E----d was sold to F---e, we doubt not that your M-----y was equally betrayed. The Conditions of the Peace were Matter of Grief and Surprize to your Subjects, but not the immediate Cause of their present Discontent.

Hitherto, Sir, you had been sacrificed to the Prejudices and Passions of others. With what Firmness will you bear the Mention of your own?

A Man, not very honourably distinguished in the World, commences a formal Attack upon your Favourite, considering nothing, but how he might best expose his Person and Principles to Detestation, and the national Character of his Countrymen to Contempt. The Natives of that Country, Sir, are as much distinguished by a peculiar Character as by your Majesty's Favour. Like another chosen People, they have been conducted into the Land of Plenty, where they find themselves effectually marked and divided from Mankind. There is hardly a Period, at which the most irregular Character may not be redeemed. The Mistakes of one Sex find a Retreat in Patriotism; those of the other in Devotion. Mr. Wilkes brought with him into Politicks the same liberal Sentiments by which his private Conduct had been directed, and seemed to think that, as there are few Excesses, in which an English Gentleman may not be permitted to indulge, the same Latitude was allowed him in the Choice of his political Principles, and in the Spirit of maintaining them.----I mean to state, not intirely to defend, his Conduct. In the Earnestness of his Zeal, he suffered some unwarrantable Insinuations to escape him. He said more than moderate Men would justify; but not enough to entitle him to the Honour of your Majesty's personal Resentment. The Rays of R--l Indignation, collected upon him, served only to illuminate, and could not consume. Animated by the Favour of the People on one Side, and heated by Persecution on the other, his Views and Sentiments changed with his Situation. Hardly serious at first, he is now an Enthusiast. The coldest Bodies warm with Opposition, the hardest sparkle in Collision. There is a holy mistaken Zeal in Politics as well as Religion. By persuading others, we convince ourselves. The Passions are engaged, and create a material Affection in the Mind, which forces us to love the Cause for which we suffer.---Is this a Contention worthy of a K---?---Are you not sensible how much the Meanness of the Cause gives an Air of Ridicule to the serious Difficulties, into which you have been betrayed? The Destruction of one Man has been now, for many Years, the sole Object of your Government, and if there can be any Thing still more disgraceful, we have seen, for such an Object, the utmost Influence of the executive Power, and every ministerial Artifice exerted, without Success. Nor can you ever succeed, unless *he* should be imprudent enough to forfeit the Protection of those Laws, to which you owe your C---, or unless your Ministers should persuade you to make it a Question of Force alone, and try the whole Strength of Government, in Opposition to the People. The Lessons *he* has received from Experience, will probably guard him from such Excess of Folly; and in your M----y's Virtues we find an unquestionable Assurance that no illegal Violence will be attempted.

Far from suspecting you of so horrible a Design, we would attribute the continued Violation of the Laws, and even this last enormous Attack upon the vital Principles of the Constitution, to an ill-advised, unworthy, personal Resentment. From one false Step you have been betray'd into another, and as the Cause was unworthy of you, your Ministers were determined, that the Prudence of the Execution, should correspond with the Wisdom and Dignity of the Design. They have reduced you to the Necessity of choosing out of a Variety of Difficulties------a Situation so unhappy, that you can neither do Wrong without Ruin, nor Right without Affliction. These worthy Servants have undoubtedly given you many singular Proofs of their Abilities. Not contented with making Mr. Wilkes a Man of Importance, they have judiciously transferred the Question from the Rights and Interests of one Man, to the most important Rights and Interests of the People, and forced your Subjects, from wishing well to the Cause of an Individual, to unite with him in their own. Let them proceed as they have begun, and your M-----y need not doubt, that the Catastrophe will do no Dishonour to the Conduct of the Piece.

The Circumstances to which you are reduced, will not admit of a Compromise with the English Nation. Undecisive, qualifying Measures will disgrace your Government still more than open Violence, and, without satisfying the People, will excite their Contempt. They have too much Understanding, and Spirit, to accept of an indirect Satisfaction for a direct Injury. Nothing less than a Repeal, as formal as the Resolution itself, can heal the Wound, which has been given to the Constitution, nor will any Thing less be accepted. I can readily believe, that there is an Influence sufficient to recal that pernicious Vote. The H---- of ------- undoubtedly consider their Duty to the C---n as paramount to all other Obligations. To *us* they are only indebted for an accidental Existence, and have justly transferred their Gratitude from their Parents to their Benefactors;---from those, who gave them Birth, to the Minister, from whose Benevolence they derive the Comforts and Pleasures of their political Life;---who has taken the tenderest Care of their Infancy, relieves their Necessities, without offending their Delicacy, and has given them, what they value most, a virtuous Education. But if it were possible for their Integrity to be degraded to a Condition so vile and abject, that, compared with it, the present Estimation they stand in, is a State of Honour and Respect, consider, Sir, in what Manner you will afterwards proceed. Can you conceive that the People of this Country will long submit to be governed by so flexible a H---- of -------? It is not in the Nature of human Society, that any Form of Government, in such Circumstances, can long be preserved. In ours the general Contempt of the People is as fatal as their Detestation. Such, I am persuaded, would be the necessary Effect of any base Concession made by the present H---- of ------, and, as a qualifying Measure would not be accepted, it remains for you to decide, whether you will, at any Hazard, support a Sett of Men, who have reduced you to this unhappy Dilemma, or whether you will gratify the united Wishes of the whole People of England, by dissolving the P---------.

Taking it for granted, as I do very sincerely, that you have personally no Design against the Constitution, nor any Views inconsistent with the Good of your Subjects, I think you cannot hesitate long upon the Choice, which it equally concerns your Interest, and your Honour to adopt. On one Side, you hazard the Affections of all your English Subjects; you relinquish every Hope of Repose to yourself, and you endanger the Establishment of your Family for ever. All this you venture for no Object whatsoever, or for such an Object, as it would be an Affront to you to name. Men of Sense will examine your Conduct with Suspicion; while those, who are incapable of comprehending to what Degree they are injured, afflict you with Clamours equally insolent and unmeaning. Suppose it possible, that no fatal Struggle should ensue, you determine at once to be unhappy, without the Hope of a Compensation, either from Interest or Ambition. If an E----sh K--- be hated or despised, he *must* be unhappy; and this perhaps is the only political Truth, which he ought to be convinced of without Experiment. But if the English People should no longer confine their Resentment to a submissive Representation of their Wrongs; if, following the glorious Example of their Ancestors, they should no longer appeal to the Creature of the Constitution, but to that high Being who gave them the Rights of Humanity, whose Gifts it were Sacrilege to surrender, let me ask you, Sir, upon what Part of your Subjects would you rely for Assistance!

The People of I---l---d have been uniformly plundered and oppressed. In Return, they give you every Day fresh Marks of their Resentment. They despise the miserable Governor you have sent them, because he is the Creature of Lord Bute; nor is it from any natural Confusion in their Ideas, that they are so ready to confound the Original of a K---- with the disgraceful Representation of him.

The Disturbance of the Colonies would make it impossible for them to take an active Concern in your Affairs, if they were as well affected to your Government, as they once pretended to be to your Person. They were ready enough to distinguish between *you* and your Ministers. They complained of an Act of the Legislature, but traced the Origin of it no higher than to the Servants of the C---n: They pleased themselves with the Hope, that their S---r---n, if not favourable to their Cause, at least was impartial. The decisive, personal Part you took against them, has effectually banished that first Distinction from their Minds. They consider you as united with your Servants against A--r--a, and know how to distinguish the S---r---n and a venal P--------t on one Side, from the real Sentiments of the English People on the other. Looking forward to Independence, they might possibly receive you for their K--g; but, if ever you retire to A--r--a, be assured they will give you such a Covenant to digest, as the Presbytery of Scotland would have been ashamed to offer to Charles the Second. They left their native Land in Search of Freedom, and found it in a Desart. Divided as they are into a Thousand Forms of Policy and Religion, there is one Point in which they all agree: They equally detest the Pageantry of a K--g, and the supercilious Hypocrisy of a Bishop.

It is not then from the alienated Affections of I---l---d or A---r---a, that you can reasonably look for Assistance; still less from the People of E---l---d, who are actually contending for their Rights, and, in this great Question, are Parties against you. You are not, however, destitute of every Appearance of Support: You have all the Jacobites, Nonjurors, Roman Catholics, and Tories of this Country, and all S---l---d, without Exception. Considering from what Family you are descended, the Choice of your Friends has been singularly directed; and truly, Sir, if you had not lost the Whig Interest of England, I should admire your Dexterity in turning the Hearts of your Enemies. Is it possible for you to place any Confidence in Men, who, before they are faithful to you, must renounce every Opinion, and betray every Principle, both in Church and State, which they inherit from their Ancestors, and are confirmed in by their Education? whose Numbers are so inconsiderable, that they have long since been obliged to give up the Principles and Language which distinguished them as a Party, and to fight under the Banners of their Enemies? Their Zeal begins with Hypocrisy, and must conclude in Treachery. At first they deceive; at last they betray.

As to the Scotch, I must suppose your Heart and Understanding so biassed, from your earliest Infancy, in their Favour, that nothing less than *your own* Misfortunes can undeceive you. You will not accept of the uniform Experience of your Ancestors; and when once a Man is determined to believe, the very Absurdity of the Doctrine confirms him in his Faith. A bigotted Understanding can draw a Proof of Attachment to the House of H---n---r from a notorious Zeal for the House of Stewart, and find an Earnest of future Loyalty in former Rebellions. Appearances are however in their Favour; so strongly indeed, that one would think they had forgotten, that you are their lawful K----, and had mistaken you for a Pretender to the C---n. Let it be admitted then, that the Scotch are as sincere in their present Professions, as if you were in Reality not an Englishman, but a Briton of the North, you would not be the first P---ce of their native Country against whom they have rebelled, nor the first whom they have basely betrayed. Have you forgotten, Sir, or has your Favourite concealed from you that Part of our History, when the unhappy Charles (and he too had private Virtues) fled from the open avowed Indignation of his English Subjects, and surrendered himself at Discretion, to the good Faith of his own Countrymen. Without looking for Support in their Affections as Subjects, he applied only to their Honour, as Gentlemen, for Protection. They received him, as they would your M-----y, with Bows, and Smiles, and Falshoods, and kept him until they had settled their Bargain with the English Parliament; then basely sold their native K----, to the Vengeance of his Enemies. This, Sir, was not the Act of a few Traitors, but the deliberate Treachery of a Scotch Parliament, representing the Nation. A wise P---ce might draw from it two Lessons of equal Utility to himself. On one Side he might learn to dread the undisguised Resentment of a generous People, who dare openly assert their Rights, and who, in a just Cause, are ready to meet their So------n in the Field. On the other Side, he would be taught to apprehend something far more formidable;---a fawning Treachery, against which no Prudence can guard, no Courage can defend. The insidious Smiles upon the Cheek, would warn him of the Canker in the Heart.

From the Uses, to which one Part of the Army has been too frequently applied, you have some Reason to expect, that there are no Services they would refuse. Here too we trace the Partiality of your Understanding. You take the Sense of the Army from the Conduct of the Guards, with the same Justice with which you collect the Sense of the People, from the Representations of the Ministry. Your marching Regiments, Sir, will not make the Guards their Example, either as Soldiers or Subjects. They feel and resent, as they ought to do, that invariable, undistinguishing Favour, with which the Guards are treated; while those gallant Troops, by whom every hazardous, every laborious Service is performed, are left to perish in Garrisons abroad, or pine in Quarters at home, neglected and forgotten. If they had no Sense of the great original Duty they owe their Country, their Resentment would operate like Patriotism, and leave your Cause to be defended by those to whom you have lavished the Rewards and Honours of their Profession. The Prætorian Bands, enervated and debauched as they were, had still Strength enough to awe the Roman Populace: But when the distant Legions took the Alarm, they marched to Rome, and gave away the Empire.

On this Side then, which ever Way you turn your Eyes, you see nothing but Perplexity and Distress. You may determine to support the very Ministry who have reduced your Affairs to this deplorable Situation: You may shelter yourself under the Forms of a P--------t, and set your People at Defiance. But be assured, Sir, that such a Resolution would be as imprudent as it would be odious. If it did not immediately shake your Establishment, it would rob you of your Peace of Mind for ever.

On the other, how different is the Prospect! How easy, how safe and honourable is the Path before you! The English Nation declare they are grossly injured by their Representatives, and solicit your M---- to exert your lawful Prerogative, and give them an Opportunity of recalling a Trust, which they find, has been so scandalously abused. You are not to be told that the Power of the H---- of ------ is not original, but delegated to them for the Welfare of the People, from whom they received it. A Question of Right arises between the Constituent and the Representative Body. By what Authority shall it be decided? Will your M------ interfere in a Question in which you have properly no immediate Concern? It would be a Step equally odious and unnecessary. Shall the Lords be called upon to determine the Rights and Privileges of the Commons? They cannot do it without a flagrant Breach of the Constitution. Or will you refer it to the Judges? They have often told your Ancestors, that the Law of Parliament is above them. What Part then remains but to leave it to the People to determine for themselves. They alone are injured; and since there is no superior Power to which the Cause can be referred, they alone ought to determine.

I do not mean to perplex you with a tedious Argument upon a Subject already so discussed, that Inspiration could hardly throw a new Light upon it. There are, however, two Points of View, in which it particularly imports your M------ to consider the late Proceedings of the H---- of -------. By depriving a Subject of his Birthright, they have attributed to their own Vote an Authority equal to an Act of the whole Legislature; and, though perhaps not with the same Motives, have strictly followed the Example of the long Parliament, which first declared the Regal Office useless, and soon after, with as little Ceremony, dissolved the House of Lords. The same pretended Power which robs an English Subject of his Birthright, may rob an English K---g of his C----n. In another View, the Resolution of the H--- of ------, apparently not so dangerous to your M------, is still more alarming to your People. Not contented with divesting one Man of his Right, they have arbitrarily conveyed that Right to another. They have set aside a Return as illegal, without daring to censure those Officers who were particularly apprized of Mr. Wilkes's Incapacity, not only by the Declaration of the H---, but expresly by the Writ directed to them, and who nevertheless returned him as duly elected. They have rejected the Majority of Votes, the only Criterion by which our Laws judge of the Sense of the People; they have transferred the Right of Election from the Collective to the Representative Body; and by these Acts, taken separately, or together, they have essentially altered the original Constitution of the H---- of ------. Versed, as your M----- undoubtedly is, in the English History, it cannot easily escape you, how much it is your Interest, as well as your Duty, to prevent one of the three Estates from encroaching upon the Province of the other two, or assuming the Authority of them all. When once they have departed from the great constitutional Line, by which all their Proceedings should be directed, who will answer for their future Moderation? or what Assurance will they give you that, when they have trampled upon their Equals, they will submit to a Superior? Your M---- may learn hereafter, how nearly the Slave and Tyrant are allied.

Some of your Council, more candid than the rest, admit the abandoned Profligacy of the present H---- of ------, but oppose their Dissolution upon an Opinion, I confess not very unwarrantable, that their Successors would be equally at the Disposal of the Treasury. I cannot persuade myself that the Nation will have profited so little by Experience. But if that Opinion were well founded, you might then gratify our Wishes at an easy Rate, and appease the present Clamour against your Government, without offering any material Injury to the favourite Cause of Corruption.

You have still an honourable Part to act. The Affections of

your Subjects may ſtill be recovered. But before you ſubdue *their* Hearts, you muſt gain a noble Victory over your own. Diſcard thoſe little perſonal Reſentments which have too long directed your public Conduct. Pardon this Man the Remainder of his Puniſhment, and if Reſentment ſtill prevails, make it, what it ſhould have been long ſince, an Act of Mercy, but Contempt. He will ſoon fall back into his natural Station---a ſilent Senator, and hardly ſupporting the weekly Eloquence of a News-Paper. The gentle Breath of Peace would leave him on the Surface, neglected and unremoved. It is only the Tempeſt that lifts him from his Place.

Without conſulting your Miniſter, call together your whole Council. Let it appear to the Public, that you can determine and act for yourſelf. Come forward to your People. Lay aſide the wretched Formalities of a K---, and ſpeak to your Subjects with the Spirit of a Man, and in the Language of a Gentleman. Tell them you have been fatally deceived. The Acknowledgment will be no Diſgrace, but rather an Honour to your Underſtanding. Tell them you are determined to remove every Cauſe of Complaint againſt your Government; that you will give your Confidence to no Man, who does not poſſeſs the Confidence of your Subjects; and that you will leave it to themſelves to determine, by their Conduct at a future Election, whether or no it be in Reality the general Senſe of the Nation, that their Rights have been arbitrarily invaded by the preſent H---- of --------, and the Conſtitution betrayed. They will then do Juſtice to their Repreſentatives, and to themſelves.

Theſe Sentiments, Sir, and the Stile they are conveyed in, may be offenſive perhaps, becauſe they are new to you. Accuſtomed to the Language of Courtiers, you meaſure their Affections by the Vehemence of their Expreſſions; and when they only praiſe you indirectly, you admire their Sincerity. But this is not a Time to trifle with your Fortune. They deceive you, Sir, who tell you, that you have many Friends, whoſe Affections are founded upon a Principle of perſonal Attachments. The firſt Foundation of Friendſhip is not the Power of conferring Benefits, but the Equality with which they are received, and *may* be returned. The Fortune which made you a K---, forbad you to have a Friend. It is a Law of Nature, which cannot be violated with Impunity. The miſtaken P------e, who looks for Friendſhip, will find a Favourite, and in that Favourite the Ruin of his Affairs.

The People of E-gl--d are loyal to the Houſe of Ha--ver, not from a vain Preference of one Family to another, but from a Conviction, that the Eſtabliſhment of that Family was neceſſary to the Support of their Civil and Religious Liberties. This, Sir, is a Principle of Allegiance equally ſolid and rational, fit for Engliſhmen to adopt, and well worthy of your M---y's Encouragement. We cannot long be deluded by nominal Diſtinctions. The Name of Stewart, of itſelf, is only contemptible;---armed with the Sovereign Authority, their Principles were formidable. The Prince, who imitates their Conduct, ſhould be warned by their Example; and while he plumes himſelf upon the Security of his Title to the Crown, ſhould remember, that as it was acquired by one Revolution, it may be loſt by another. JUNIUS.

In a London Paper of December 26, is Part of an Anſwer of MODESTUS to JUNIUS,---the following is an Extract.

NOT contented with arraigning your government falſly, this ſower of ſedition thinks it little to attack your M-----y's character. I wave the conſideration of that ſacredneſs which ſurrounds the perſons of Kings. To Junius nothing is ſacred. But I congratulate your M-----y on that intireneſs of virtue, which forces him to ſeek, in an unnatural and abſurd conſtruction, that ground of cavil, which the whole tenor of your life leaves him deſtitute of, in fact.---After mentioning the Demand of a Pardon for W--kes, Modeſtus adds,---*But this puniſhment, tho' it is rather a mock on juſtice than a puniſhment, your M------ is intreated, is ordered to remit, and you are menaced, if you do not. You are accuſed of harbouring a mean reſentment againſt a contemptible wretch, and of adopting the reſentment of your Miniſters. You have heard, that this man is ſo much beneath your notice, that to puniſh him is degrading your M------. In the intercourſes of life, private perſons often put up with groſs inſults from their inferiors, on motives of this nature; but a King cannot act upon ſuch principles; and the very argument made uſe of to perſuade your M------ to pardon, is an unſurmountable diſſuaſive from pardoning. This is not a caſe in which you are perſonally concerned, though your ſacred perſon was inſulted. It ſtrikes at the very root of good government. And if ſuch crimes are ſuffered to paſs, there is an end of ſociety. Who is there that needs be inſtructed in this? For what are Magiſtrates eſtabliſhed, rank, reſpect, and ſubordination preſerved? If the loweſt can, with impunity, revile, and falſly revile the Higheſt, it were better to be ſuch a man as Wilkes, than the Monarch of a great and glorious Nation. Had your M------ been born in a private ſtation, and the ſame malice directed againſt you, your ſword would have done you juſtice on the miſcreant, unleſs a regard for Religion, and the laws of the land, had reſtrained you. Shall not then that law avenge the head of the ſtate, for an injury, by which the ſtate, and every individual in it, is diſgraced? I, in the name of your ſubjects, for ourſelves, for our poſterity, and for all we hold dear, requeſt, implore, nay demand, that you will not ſully the faireſt flower of your Crown, by extending your pardon to a crime, which, in its conſequences, may involve us all in ruin, and which has already produced very fatal effects; and we profeſs our deep ſorrow, that the puniſhment inflicted by law, has been ſo little adequate to the offence. From that fatal ſource ſprings the daring inſult, which has been offered your M------ to-day.*

In the ſame ſtile of menace, by which your M------ is commanded to pardon Wilkes, you are ordered to diſſolve P---------t, becauſe the H. of C. judged him unworthy to ſit among them. I will not urge the clowniſh and cruel impropriety of ſeeking from you a vengeance againſt thoſe, who ſhewed themſelves ſenſible of the outrages offered to you, and in behalf of the perſon, who offered them. The indecency is glaring; but, becauſe I am certain you do not act upon mean motives of perſonal pique, I ſhall only conſider it as a political queſtion; I mean with reſpect to its effects; for as to the queſtion of Right in the H---- of C------ to act as they have done, it has been ſifted to the uttermoſt; and every man's opinion, who is in a condition to form one, is already fixed. My own is eſtabliſhed beyond the poſſibility of a doubt. It is in favour of the deciſion. The arguments uſed to perſuade your M------ to diſſolve the Parliament, are threatening of the hatred, the contempt, nay the hoſtile intentions of your people againſt you. You are repreſented as already fallen from the Throne, and ſeeking in every country and corner protection and refuge; and, to complete the picture, every door is ſhut againſt you; expelled by the Engliſh, rejected by the Iriſh, betrayed by the Scotch, and in America perhaps received, but received under ſuch conditions as you could not ſubmit to.

Kings of England have been before now reduced to the greateſt part of theſe hard alternatives---but never in ſuch a cauſe. A King of England, whoſe intentions are upright, whoſe adminiſtration is firm, who ſupports his parliament, and is ſupported by them, has nothing to fear from party clamour. The bulk of the nation will always remain true to their own intereſts, and on no ſlight occaſion, will lend a hand to their own ruin, by unhinging the conſtitution. There have been times of delirium, when even the Wiſe were infected; but there is a wide difference between going a criminal length upon grounds, and going the ſame criminal length upon no grounds. There is a wide difference between a King who flies in the face of his parliament, and one who ſupports it. Between a people juſt emerging from barbariſm, and become ſenſible of the errors of a Gothic and imperfect conſtitution, and a people who enjoy a perfect and ſtable conſtitution, in which the rights of the King, and the liberties of the ſubject, are accurately defined; between a people heated with religious phrenzy, and a people who, to ſay no more, would not willingly become martyrs to any *ſect; and to ſum up all, there is a mighty difference between a King, who pretended to include every thing within the bounds of prerogative, and one whom a part of his ſubjects would force to uſe his prerogative for the deſtruction of that Liberty which they pretend to ſupport.*

For were your M------ diſpoſed to take advantage of the phrenzy of thoſe who invite you to diſſolve the P---------t, ſuch a ſtep would certainly end in an acceſſion of power to the Crown; indeed, ſhould your intentions point that way, you would have a very different party to encounter; A party of ſome more weight in the ſtate than thoſe, who by calling themſelves the Supporters of the Bill of Rights, *have thrown deriſion upon a reſpectable* thing; *but there is no occaſion to argue upon a ſuppoſition, which it would be injurious to you to make. You wiſh for no more power than the conſtitution gives you, and you will be maintained in the exerciſe of that, not by one part of your dominions, or the other, not by this or that body of men, but by the beſt and moſt reſpectable, the moſt numerous, the wiſeſt, and the braveſt of all.*

And what are theſe petitions for the diſſolution of P---------t, under the ſhadow of which this madman has dared to threaten your M------y? Do we not know by whom, and what means they have been promoted? Are not they the object of ridicule, even to thoſe who obtain them, to thoſe who ſign them, and to thoſe who preſent them at your throne? Yet were they in ſuppoſition as ſerious as they are ludicrous; in fact, what proportion do the petitioners bear to the body of your ſubjects? This, which the faction diſplays as an argument of its ſtrength, is a convincing proof of its weakneſs. Conſidering the activity and arts that have been uſed, the petty intereſts that have conſpired, and many other circumſtances, it does honour to the nation, that their number is not double; an honour which, I hope it will preſerve, notwithſtanding the efforts of a faction, which, in its headlong eagearneſs to get into power, ſcruples not to hazard the kingdom's ſafety; and notwithſtanding the invectives of Junius, who, after having exhauſted all the food which the characters of ſubjects could afford to his malevolence, dares to raiſe his ſlanderous voice againſt the ſacred character of his S---------!

MODESTUS.

LONDON.

Dec. 26. *A great perſonage, on reading in Junius's letter, 'The fortune which made you a ----, forbad you to have a friend; replied, "hard fortune indeed! ſurely no one envies my ſtation."*

We hear the reſult of the many C------t C------s lately held, is a fixed reſolution NOT TO DISSOLVE THE *P-------t.*

Friday an opulent merchant in this city was arreſted on the Royal Exchange for 20,000 l. to which he immediately gave bail.

PHILADELPHIA, February 22.

Extract of a Letter from London, dated December 3.

"I have little News to tell you. There is a dead Calm of Politics at preſent, the Town being ſtill empty, and not likely to be full till after the Holidays. The Earl of Dunmore, Brother-in-Law to Lord Gower, is appointed to ſucceed the late Sir Henry Moore, and will ſhortly embark for New-York. Our King appears ever anxiouſly diſpoſed to make his People happy, and nothing now prevents a *total Repeal* of the Revenue Acts, but a falſe Pride, which will not ſuffer us to acknowledge, that we have been in the Wrong. The Dignity of P---------t, ſay they, muſt be ſupported, and a Repeal at this Juncture would evidence to all the World, that we had attempted to infringe the Rights of the People; and therefore, they have gone on adding to the Heap of Grievances, rather than openly confeſs their Errors. It is *now*, however, a general Opinion, that all Things will be ſettled early in the next Seſſion, to the mutual Satisfaction of both Countries. The Papers of the Day contain little beſides Invectives againſt Governor Bernard, and Panegyrics upon Mr. Wilkes, the one for fighting againſt Liberty, and the other in Favour of it,---from the ſame Principle."

Extract of a Letter from Briſtol, December 4.

"The Repeal of the American Revenue Acts ſeems more and more dubious, from the Report of our Head Mens Diſpoſition to enforce them; by the Time your Ship is diſcharged, we may learn more of the Miniſtry's Intentions, reſpecting that intereſting Matter.--------The Rumour of a War with France is not credited here.-----The Ship Grace is now getting ready to ſail for New-York the next Spring Tides."

Extract of another Letter from the ſame Place, Dec. 7.

"From the preſent Proſpect of Things, believe can do no better than diſpatch your Ship back directly.-----The Parliament do not meet till January.----It ſeems to be the general Opinion, they will not repeal the Revenue Acts.----The Papers have been filled with Reports of a Proſpect of War with France, but it is not given much Credit to at preſent."

Extract of a Letter from London, Dec. 6.

"The Parliament meet the 9th of January, when it is thought they will repeal the Laws laying internal Taxes on the Colonies, except that on Tea, but leave the Preamble ſtanding (ſetting forth the Intention of ſaid Act, which is, to raiſe a Revenue) as they will keep it for a Precedent in ſome future Time. I hope, as we have entered into the Reſolutions of Non-importation, we ſhall continue them; for our Conduct in reſpect to it, is approved of by all the Friends of America, and is judged to be the only Method of getting the Laws repealed."

Extract of another Letter from London, Dec. 6.

"You may be aſſured the Miniſtry have under Conſideration, the Utility of emitting Paper Money in the Colonies, and that it will be effected ſoon, under certain Regulations."

Poſtſcript to a third Letter from London, of the ſame Date.

"Change-Alley contrived the Rumour of a War; it obtained a few Days; made Buſineſs there ſo long, and is quite vaniſhed."

Captain Sutton from Liſbon informs, that Captain Davis, of this Port, on his Paſſage, off the Weſtern Iſlands, fell in with the Wreck of an old French Ship, with her Rudder gone, her Foreſail hanging looſe, but no Perſon on board; ſhe appeared to have been a long Time at Sea; her Cargoe conſiſted of Sugar, Coffee and Indigo, Part of which he took out of her, with ſome of her Sails, &c. and carried with him to Liſbon: That two of the Ruſſian Fleet were lying there, waiting the Arrival of the Remainder: And that a little before he arrived at Liſbon, they had a very hard Gale of Wind there, in which a large Dutch Ship was drove aſhore, and loſt; and conſiderable Damage was done to their ſmall Craft.-----On the 24th ult. in Lat. 31, Long. 62, he ſpoke a Brig, Captain Brown, from Liſbon, bound to Charles-Town, in Maryland, 4 Weeks out, all well.

Captain Marſhall, from Antigua, on the 13th Inſtant, in Lat. 37, Long. 73, ſpoke a Schooner, Captain Gordon, from Coracoa for New York, out 24 Days, all well.

Captain Stiles, from Liſbon, on the 10th Inſtant, in Lat. 30: 56, Long. 72: 45, ſpoke a Schooner from Cape-Fear for Jamaica, 5 Days out, but could not learn the Maſter's Name.

Captain Steel, from Barbados, on the 5th Inſtant, in Lat. 22: 52, Long. 65, ſpoke a Sloop, Captain Collins, from St. Euſtatia for Boſton, all well.

Captain Garrigues, from St. Euſtatia, on the 14th Inſtant, about 20 Leagues to the Eaſtward of Cape Charles, ſpoke two Schooners from Virginia, one for Antigua, the other for Jamaica, all well in each.

From Cheſter we learn, that laſt Week two Men were taken up, and committed to Goal there, on Suſpicion of being concerned in the Robberies mentioned in our laſt; a Quantity of Goods being found with them, to the Value of about Twenty-five Pounds.

ARRIVALS.

From Philadelphia. Captain Falconer, at London; Bingley, and May, at Liſbon; and the Captains Young, Stewart, Noble, Miller, Thompſon, and M'Cartin, at Jamaica.

Captain Greenway, of this Port, is arrived at Barbados, from London.

Mr. ABEL JAMES, Merchant, Mrs. RACHEL WILSON, an eminent Preacher among Friends, and Mr. JOHN MONTGOMERY, who went Paſſengers with Captain Falconer, were landed at Deal in 30 Days after they left Cheſter.

In the Ship Betſy, Captain Hood, arrived at Briſtol, went Paſſenger, Mr. THOMAS CLIFFORD, junior, of this Place.

The Ship Britannia, from New-York, is arrived at Briſtol, in which went Paſſenger, Mr. ROBERT MURRAY, Merchant.

*** *Our Advices by the December Packet, arrived at New-York, are not ſo late as by the Way of Boſton.------The Length of Junius's Letter, and Part of an Anſwer to it by Modeſtus, oblige us to leave out ſome European, and other Intelligence; alſo a Number of Advertiſements, till next Week.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Sloop Sally, T. Alberſon, from N. Carolina. Brig Rachel, L. Simmons, and Ship Mercury, J. Steel, Barbados. Brig Molly, S. Martin, St. Kitts. Brig Roſe, G. Ord, Brig Willing Maid, W. Shroudy, Snow Sally, H. Robinſon, Brig Shadwell, S. Williams, Brig Nancy, W. Adamſon, Brig Mansfield, S. Harvey, Snow Barbados Packet, W. Sutton, Ship Hayfield, W. Macky, Brig Sally, B. Alliſon, Brig James, J. Johnſon, Brig Dove, W. Gamble, Brig Globe, H. Styles, Brig Pallas, J. Montgomery, Snow New Molly, W. Kerlin, and Ship White Oak, R. Caſſon, Liſbon. Brig St. James, J. Martin, Schooner George, T. Mullet, and Brig Nancy, J. Hanſe, Jamaica. Sloop Nancy, W. Marſhall, Antigua. Sloop Peggy, J. Garrigues, St. Euſtatia. Brig Richard Penn, J. Galloway, Dingle.

OUTWARDS. Brig Conſtant Friends, P. Flyn, for Grenada. Ship Hayfield, W. Macky, Dublin. Brig Anna, S. Smith, Dominica. Brig Mansfield, S. Harvey, and Brig Nancy, W. Adamſon, Liſbon. Brig Rachel, L. Simmons, Barbados.

CLEARED. Schooner Rebecca, J. Young, to N. Providence. Schooner Unity, W. Carliſle, Antigua. Snow Sally, E. Spain, and Sloop Africa, J. M'Leod, Liſbon. Brig Sally, J. Jauncey, Jamaica. Sloop Burke, J. Burrows, St. Vincents. Ship Dolphin, J. Davidſon, Cadiz. Brig Prince of Wales, T. Maſon, S. Carolina. Sloop Honeſt Endeavour, R. Savory, Amboy. Sloop Succeſs, L. Decater, Dominica. Brig Molly, J. Lockton, St. Kitts. Sloop Bentham, T. Alberſon, and Schooner Nancy, A. Gurling, N. Carolina.

ON Monday next, at 9 o'Clock, at the City VENDUE STORE, will begin the Sale of a very large and valuable Aſſortment of Merchandize, belonging to the Eſtate of John Cameron, late of Lancaſter, deceaſed.

The MEMBERS of the
St. ANDREW's SOCIETY,

ARE deſired to attend their Quarterly Meeting, at the Houſe of James Byrne, at the Golden Fleece, in Second-ſtreet, on Wedneſday, the 28th of this Inſtant February, at Six o' Clock in the Evening. DAVID SPROAT, Secretary.

THE Time of a likely Engliſh SERVANT GIRL, that has between 3 and 4 Years to ſerve, of an honeſt Character, to be diſpoſed of. Enquire of the Printers. ¶

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the third of March, at ſix o'clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-houſe, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and lot of ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Mulberry-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth 19 feet 4 inches, and in depth 107 feet; bounded eaſtward by a lot of the Widow Warner, ſouthward by a lot of Jacob Cooper, weſtward by ground late of William and John Raul, and northward by Mulberry-ſtreet aforeſaid, ſubject to a groundrent of 5l. 5s. Pennſylvania currency, per annum; late the eſtate of Charles Williams, deceaſed, ſeized and taken in execution by

JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Friday, the 9th of March, at five o'clock in the evening, at the London-Coffee-houſe, a certain frame tenement, and lot of ground, ſituate on the eaſt-ſide of Third-ſtreet, near Lombard-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth 19 feet 3 inches, and in length or depth 66 feet, bounded eaſtward by a certain 4 feet alley, ſouthward by ground of Edward Shippen, weſtward by Third-ſtreet aforeſaid, and northward by ground of Hugh Davy, ſubject to a groundrent of Five Pounds Five Shillings per annum; late the eſtate of Joſeph Keith; ſeized and taken in execution by

JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Thurſday, the 15th of March, at 2 o'clock, in the afternoon, at the houſe of Philip Reeſe, in Upper Merion townſhip, a certain plantation, or tract of land, ſituate in Upper Merion townſhip, containing 100 acres, or thereabouts, be the ſame more or leſs, having a wooden tenement erected thereon; late the eſtate of Joſiah Evans; ſeized and taken in execution, by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

A DIVIDEND will be made of the effects of JOHN PURDEN, Tallow-Chandler, of this city, on the 10th of April next. Thoſe perſons, who have any demands againſt ſaid PURDEN, are deſired to bring in their accounts to the ſubſcribers, properly atteſted, by the 5th of April, otherwiſe they will be excluded the benefit of their dividend.

ALEXANDER BARTRAM.
Feb. 22, 1770. GEORGE KENNEDY.

Williſtown, February 12, 1770.

WHEREAS ABRAHAM WILLIAMS obtained a Bond of LEWIS WILLIAMS, of the Townſhip of Williſtown, Cheſter County, for the Sum of ONE HUNDRED POUNDS, bearing Date, December, 1765; and whereas there has not been Value received for ſaid Bond, according to the Intent thereof, when given, I therefore forewarn all Perſons from taking an Aſſignment of ſaid Bond, as I ſhall pay no Part thereof, till compelled by Law. MARY WILLIAMS. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A SOBER healthy young Negroe Boy, about 19 Years of Age, has had the Small-pox and Meaſles, and bred to the Cooper's Trade, ever ſince he was eleven Years old. For Terms, enquire of JOHN HALL, Cooper in Philadelphia.

N. B. Said Boy would ſuit a Miller well. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY Molattoe Girl, between 15 and 16 Years of Age, has had the Small-pox, is in good Health, and will ſuit either Town or Country. For Terms, enquire of ELIZABETH BLEAKLEY, in Second-ſtreet, near the Corner of Cheſtnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia. ¶

To be SOLD, by public VENDUE,

On Tueſday, the Tenth of April next, by MARY LOUTTIT, Executrix of JAMES LOUTTIT, deceaſed, and to be entered on the Firſt of June next following,

SEVEN Acres of Land, lying on Turner's Creek, in Kent County, Maryland, where Mr. James Louttit formerly lived, and kept Store, and where Meſſrs. Tobias Rudolph, and Donaldſon Yeates, now keep a Store. There is a good Frame Dwelling-Houſe, with two Rooms below, and two above Stairs, with a Cellar, a ſawed Log Kitchen and Stable, a Garden paled in, a good Log Dwelling-Houſe, for a Tradeſman to live in, with a Cellar, a good ſawed Log Store-Houſe, with a Compting-Room, a Wharff, and a Granary, ſufficient to ſtore 3000 Buſhels of Grain; Veſſels that do not draw above 10 Feet Water, may, at a moderate Tide, load at the End of the Wharff, and go out of the Creek into Saſſafras River, which is about half a Mile from the Wharff. The Harbour for Veſſels in the Creek is remarkably good. The County in general, and particularly the Neighbourhood the above Land lies in, is noted for its Fertility of Soil, the large Quantity, and good Quality of Grain it produces; the natural Situation of the Place itſelf, is ſo advantageous for Trade, and ſo capable of Improvement, as cannot fail rendering it extremely valuable to any Gentleman that inclines to purſue the mercantile Buſineſs. Eight Months Credit will be given for the Payment of the Money, the Purchaſer giving Bond, and paying Intereſt for the ſame. MARY LOUTTIT.

N. B. The Sale to be on the Land. ¶ 7 W.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away the 16th Inſtant from the Subſcriber in Germantown, a Dutch ſervant lad, named Valentine Gilman, but commonly went by the name of Felty, about 19 or 20 years of age, he is about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, well ſet, round ſhouldered, and of a down look, ſpeaks tolerable Engliſh; wears his own hair, of a brown colour, had on, when he went away, a blue great coat, a cloth coloured cloth jacket, with cuffs to the ſleeves, one light coloured ditto, without ſleeves, lapelled, fuſtian breeches, one old check ſhirt, but it is thought he has ſome others with him, grey yarn ſtockings, half worn ſhoes, with large carved metal buckles, and a felt hat, almoſt new; it is thought he will make towards Reading, or Chriſtiana, as he has a Father living near Reading, and a Brother near Chriſtiana-Bridge. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ‡ DANIEL LUCKEN.

THOMAS ANDERTON,

Bookseller and Stationer, at the London Book-Store, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

CONTINUES to manufacture all ſorts of letter caſes, travelling caſes, travelling deſks, with or without ſhaving equipage, and ladies travelling boxes; canteens, and every other leathern apparatus for the military gentlemen; caſes for ſurgeons pocket and capital inſtruments, deſk caſes, port caſes for prints, ſolo caſes, and every kind of pocket-books, with inſtruments; beſides all the other ſorts of pocket-books in fiſh-ſkin, ſhagreen, in ſham Turky, Morocco, and other leathers, neatly mounted with gold, ſilver, Pinchbeck, and ſteel locks, and other curious works; where merchants and ſtore-keepers may, at a ſhort notice, be ſupplied with great variety, as cheap as in London, wholeſale or retail.

The ſaid *Thomas Anderton* makes various ſorts of gold, ſilver, Pinchbeck, ſteel and braſs locks, for pocket books, in a very elegant manner----He repairs all kinds of pocket book locks, or makes pocket books for thoſe who have locks, and would willingly wear them out, at a low price.

There is now to be ſeen at the above place, and executed by the ſaid *Thomas Anderton*, a curious French lock for a pocket book, conſtructed on mechanic principles, which he propoſes to ſell by ſubſcription, at TWO DOLLARS for one ſilver lock; when the ſubſcription is filled, he will execute them with all expedition---No money to be paid till the delivery of the lock. §

To be SOLD or LETT, on reaſonable TERMS,

A GOOD ſtone dwelling-houſe, and eight acres of ground thereunto belonging, ſituate in Ridley townſhip, in the county of Cheſter, on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Cheſter, and near the White-horſe Tavern, on which ground is alſo erected a good ſtone ſhop, ſuitable for a Blackſmith eſpecially, or any other trade or public buſineſs (there having been a ſtore of goods kept there for ſome years laſt paſt) and is an excellent place for a Blackſmith, as there is none of that trade for ſeveral miles each way, and is in a very good neighbourhood; there is alſo a good barn and ſtable thereon, and the ground is divided into three paſture lots. For terms, enquire of the ſubſcriber, in the Town of Cheſter. ELISHA PRICE. ¶

LOST, about five Weeks ago, a Silver WATCH, the Works covered with a Braſs Cap, Maker's Name Benjamin Sidey, London, numbered 4242 or 4244, uncertain which, with a green Silk String, Seal, and Key, annexed to it, ſuppoſed to have been dropped near the Friends Burying-ground Wall. Whoever has found the ſame, and will bring it to Owen Biddle, Watch-maker, in Market-ſtreet, ſhall receive Twenty Shillings Reward. ¶

JOHN SMITH,

HAS for ſale, at his ſhop, the ſecond door below Cheſtnut-ſtreet, in Second-ſtreet, A general aſſortment of dry goods, which he will ſell wholeſale and retail, very cheap for caſh only, viz.---Superfine, middling, and coarſe broadcloths, with rattinets, ſhaloons, and other ſuitable trimmings, fine plains, German ſerges, worſted and ſilk faggathies, plain and ſtriped camblets, hairbines, maſquerades, crapes, brilliants, and poplins, hair and worſted grazets, allopeens, black crape and bombazeen, ruſſels and callimancoes, everlaſtings, ſergedenim, twilled cotton-velvets, and velverets, jeans, fuſtians, and thickſets, India nankeens, ſooſees and damaſcus, breeches patterns, corded and flowered dimities, damaſk and diaper table cloths, clouting diaper, 6-qr. and 8-qr. huckaback, black, blue, and brown mantuas, ſtriped luteſtrings, black, blue, and brown paduaſoys, ſattins and pelongs, India taffeties and perſians, blue and white flowered modes, muſlins and humhums, ſtriped and flowered gauzes, flowered gauze aprons, and needle wrought ditto, ſtriped and plain kentings, and kenting handkerchiefs, yard wide and 7-8ths cambrick and lawns, yard wide & 7-8ths Iriſh linens and hollands, brown and white Ruſſia ſheetings and dowlas, brown holland, Ruſſia drilling, Flanders bed-ticks and ſtriped ticken, 3-qr. 7-8ths, yard wide, and yard and 3-8ths linen and cotton checks, ſtriped hollands, variety of printed cottons, calicoes, and chintzes, of the neweſt patterns, an aſſortment of ſilk, thread, cotton, and worſted hoſiery, ſilk and linen handkerchiefs, black cravats, ſilk and leather gloves and mitts, ivory fans, wax beads, ſewing ſilks, threads, tapes, bobbin, needles, pins, &c. with many other goods, not here mentioned. Tbc. 6 W.

To be ſold by public vendue, at the London Coffee-houſe, on THURSDAY, the 9th day of March next, at 6 o'clock in the evening,

ONE lot or piece of ground, ſituate in Front-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite to John Hart's Vendue-ſtore, and where William Blyth, Peruke-maker, now lives, containing in front 20 feet, and in depth 60, with two meſſuages thereon, the one a good frame building, which has rented for Twenty-five Pounds a year, the other of brick, which has rented for Eighteen Pounds a year, the houſes are in good repair, and good tenants in them, the ground ſubject to Twenty Shillings ſterling, and the groundrent may be bought off, at a moderate rate. The premiſes may be viewed, and ſold at private ſale, by applying to GEORGE LEADBETTER, now living in Sixth-ſtreet, near Arch-ſtreet. The title indiſputable, and the deeds may be ſeen any time. ¶

TWO DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in Upper Makefield, Bucks county, on the 12th of February inſtant, a country born ſervant man, named Daniel Kreely, about 25 years old, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, round ſhouldered, has a ſcar over his right eye, wears his own brown hair; had on, when he went away, a new blue napt jacket, ſwanſkin lappelled ditto, check ſhirt, old leather breeches, new brown yarn ſtockings, good ſhoes, with ſteel buckles, a half-worn felt hat. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN HEATON, junior. ¶

To be SOLD, at public VENDUE,

On the Seventeenth Day of March next,

A VALUABLE plantation, ſituate in Thornbury townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 115 Acres of land; there are on the premiſes, a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, two ſtory high, two rooms in a floor, well compleated, with a cellar and kitchen under, and a ſpring of good water in the cellar, that never fails, a large frame barn, with ſtables under the whole, well under-pinned with ſtone, the plow-land is extraordinary good, there is a quantity of meadow made, and more may be made, which is part cleared, the greateſt part of the meadow may be watered by a never failing ſtream of water, the wood-land is well timbered; the above deſcribed land is all freſh and good, and very well ſituated, in a pleaſant part of the country, diſtant 21 miles from Philadelphia, and 12 from Cheſter. Any perſon inclining to view the premiſes, before the day of ſale, they will be ſhewn by the owner, living on the premiſes. The title is indiſputably good. JOHN BRIGGS. §

ALL PERSONS, who have any Demands againſt the Eſtate of John Leadly, of Middletown, Lancaſter County, deceaſed, are deſired to ſend in their Accounts to the Subſcribers; and all thoſe indebted to the ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to pay their Accounts immediately to us the Subſcribers, living in Middletown, Lancaſter County. GEORGE FISHER, and HUGH MACCALUFF, Executors. §

To be SOLD, by the SUBSCRIBER,

A TRACT of LAND, and PLANTATION, ſituate in Appoquinimy Hundred, in New-Caſtle county, upon Delaware, containing upwards of 400 acres, with a quantity of marſh and cripple adjoining, capable of being made very good meadow, at a ſmall expence, and with very little trouble. This plantation is bounded by Appoquinimy Creek, and has a very good landing, where ſhallops may load with 1000 buſhels of grain, and is remarkable for a valuable fiſhery in the ſeaſon. There is about 250 acres of choice arable land cleared, upon which is a large commodious brick dwelling-houſe, with a good cellar, good brick kitchen, and other neceſſary outhouſes; alſo a large new barn and ſtable, an orchard, and other fruit trees. The woodland well cloathed with a variety of excellent timber. The peculiar advantages attending this valuable farm will ſufficiently diſcover themſelves to any perſon, who may incline to purchaſe, upon viewing the ſame, who are, for further information, and terms of ſale, to enquire of Mr. BENJAMIN WYNKOOP, in Philadelphia, or the ſubſcriber, near the premiſes, who will ſhew them, and which may be entered on immediately. ABRAHAM WYNKOOP. Tbc4w.

To be LETT, and entered on immediately,

A STONE HOUSE, 15 Acres of faſt Land, and 7 Acres of Marſh, with an Orchard, and a large Garden, all under good Poſt and Rail Fence, and is very ſuitable for a Gentleman's Seat, Tanner, or any Tradeſman, as it ſtands on a pleaſant high Spot of Ground, and has a fine Proſpect of the River Schuylkill; on the main Road to Lancaſter, and is a ſmall Space from the other Side of Humphreys's Ferry. Enquire of WILLIAM BISPHAM, *living on the Premiſes.* §

Lancaſter Goal, February 13, 1770.

WAS taken up the ſecond inſtant, in this town, on ſuſpicion of being a runaway, a man who calls himſelf Henry Smith, or otherwiſe Henry Eaſton, a middle-ſized well-ſet fellow; had on, when taken up, a grey nap double breaſted jacket, and white ſwanſkin under ditto, a pair of leather breeches, almoſt new, a pair of brown ribbed worſted ſtockings, a pair of ſhoes, with pewter buckles, a check ſhirt, and felt hat; all which clothes are yet pretty good, has brown hair, and grey eyes; ſays he worked as a collier, at Mr. Grubb's Iron-works, laſt Chriſtmas. Any perſon, or perſons whatſoever, claiming the ſaid man, as being his or their ſervant, may come, pay his charges, and take him away, in three weeks after the date hereof, otherwiſe he will be ſold out for the ſame, by ¶ GEORGE EBERLY, Goaler.

CAME to the ſubſcriber, living in Donegall townſhip, Lancaſter county, about the middle of July laſt, a brown COW, about 11 years old, with a piece cut off the top of both ears, and a piece out of the ſides of them. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. AGNES LYON. ¶

TAKEN up a Drift, in the River Delaware, oppoſite to Cheſter, a conſiderable Time ago, Part of a Raft of PINE BOARDS, which are marked, and now lie at Cheſter. The Owner or Owners, are deſired to come and prove their Property, pay Charges, and take them away, otherwiſe they will be diſpoſed of, as the Law directs.

Feb. 16, 1770. TRISTRAM SMITH. §

Philadelphia, February 8, 1770.

To be LETT, and entered on the 25th of March next,

The PROVINCE ISLAND;

CONTAINING 342 Acres of the beſt Meadow Land, within about five Miles and an Half of the City of Philadelphia, extremely well adapted for Grazing, or ſupplying the ſaid City with Hay, and many other Kinds of Country Produce. All Perſons who are inclined to take the Premiſes, are deſired to ſend in their Propoſals to the Subſcribers, Truſtees of the ſaid Iſland, before the 10th of March next.

JOSEPH GALLOWAY, JOHN BAYNTON,
JOSEPH FOX, MICHAEL HILLEGAS,
SAMUEL RHOADS, CHARLES HUMPHREYS.
EDWARD PENNINGTON.

GARRETT & GEORGE MEADE,

Have removed their Compting-houſe next Door to the Houſe lately occupied by Mr. John Meaſe, deceaſed, where they have for Sale,

BARBADOS Spirit and Rum, Muſcovado Sugar, Madeira Wine, Iriſh Beef, and a few Boxes of genuine Caſtile SOAP. 2 M.

To be SOLD by public VENDUE,

At the London Coffee-Houſe, on Thurſday, the 22d of February inſt. at ſix o' clock in the evening,

A VERY valuable LOT of GROUND, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, containing in breadth, on the ſaid ſtreet, 17 feet (including one half of a 3 feet alley, on the ſouth ſide) and continued that breadth to the diſtance of 106 feet from the ſaid ſtreet, at which diſtance the ſaid lot is 51 feet broad, and ſo continues and extends to the eaſt ſide of Bread-ſtreet, the whole depth of the ſaid lot, from Second-ſtreet to Bread-ſtreet aforeſaid, being 236 feet, bounded on the ſouth with a meſſuage and lot of Robert Shewell, now in the tenure of Iſaac Bartram, on the weſt with Bread-ſtreet aforeſaid, and on the north by a lot of Aquila Jones; together with all the improvements thereon erected, conſiſting of a very good two ſtory brick meſſuage on Second-ſtreet, having a very convenient kitchen, waſh-houſe, &c. alſo a commodious diſtillery, as it now ſtands, on Bread-ſtreet, together with five copper ſtills, of nearly the following contents, with worms and worm tubs ſuitable thereto, viz. 1 ſtill, containing about 450 gallons, almoſt new, 1 ditto 400 gallons, 1 ditto 100 gallons, 1 ditto 60 gallons, and 1 ditto 40 gallons; alſo 12 ciſterns, containing about 1500 gallons each, with the other utenſils thereunto belonging; there are, adjoining the diſtillery, two convenient brick ſtores, for holding rum, &c. and a pump, with a ſpring of water, that never fails in the drieſt ſeaſons; the whole in order for immediate working, and may be viewed on any day before the time appointed for ſale. The very advantageous ſituation of this lot and premiſes for buſineſs, are too well known, to require any further deſcription. They will be ſold, ſubject to a rent charge of 30l. currency, per annum.

N. B. One half of the purchaſe money will be expected down, the purchaſer may have ſix months for the remainder, without intereſt, upon giving ſecurity, if required.

To be SOLD, by public VENDUE,

On the firſt day of March next, by the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes, in Byberry townſhip, Philadelphia county, about 13 miles from Philadelphia, if not ſold before at private ſale,

A TRACT of LAND, containing about 70 acres, whereon is a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, a good cellar under the whole, a ſtone kitchen adjoining the houſe, a well of good water by the door; likewiſe, a good orchard of 150 apple trees, or more, barn and ſtable, about 15 acres of meadow, and more may be made, a good ſtream of water running through the ſaid tract, very convenient for a griſt-mill, or any other mill. The title indiſputable. The vendue to begin at 10 o' clock on the ſaid day, where the terms of ſale will be made known, and due attendance given by ¶ BOAZ WALTON.

ALL thoſe who have any Demands againſt the Eſtate of Berſheba Whitrence, late Shop-keeper in this City, are deſired to bring in their Accounts to JOSEPH SWIFT, who has the Money in his Hands to make a Dividend, ſo ſoon as he knows the Amount of her Debts. If any Creditor ſhould neglect to furniſh his Account, a Dividend will be paid at the Expiration of three Weeks from the Date hereof, excluding thoſe who do not furniſh their Accounts by that Time. Philadelphia, Feb. 5, 1770. ¶

To be SOLD, at public VENDUE,

On Saturday, the third of March next, on the premiſes,

ABOUT 80 years of a leaſe, for 128 acres of land, ſubject to 12s. 6d. ſterling per ann. rent, ſituate in Baltimore county, Maryland, in the fork of a great road, about 10 miles from Buſh-River Landing; an accuſtomed public houſe, now in the tenure of Mr. Thomas Howell, and is deemed very good land, with good improvements, ſuch as houſes, orchards, meadows, &c. Attendance will be given, at 12 o'clock ſaid day, by MARK ALEXANDER.

And 120 acres patent land, in the county aforeſaid, about 3 miles from Saſquehanna-River, and 4 miles from Swan Creek Landing, all woodland. For terms, apply to Mr. John Lathim, near ſaid land, or to Mark Alexander, in Baltimore-Town. ¶

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, on Friday, the 23d day of February inſt. at one o'clock, at the Widow Cummings's Tavern, in Weſt Nottingham townſhip, Cheſter county, will be ſold by vendue, a certain meſſuage, tenement, plantation, and tract or parcel of land, containing about 40 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, ſituate in the townſhip and county aforeſaid; bounded by lands of James Evans, Samuel Ewing, William Rowland, &c. late the eſtate of Martha M'Kee; ſeized and taken in execution by John Morton, late Sheriff, and to be ſold by JESSE MARIS, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, on the 24th of this inſtant February, at 2 o'clock, on the premiſes, will be ſold by vendue, a certain meſſuage, plantation, and tract or parcel of land thereunto belonging, containing 300 acres, ſituate in Weſt Fallowfield townſhip, in the county of Cheſter, bounded by lands of James Smith, Dorrington Boyle, David Waters, and John Gibſon; late the eſtate of John Dunn; ſeized in execution, by John Morton, late Sheriff, and to be ſold by JESSE MARIS, Sheriff.

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Monday, the 26th of February, at Two o' Clock in the Afternoon, at the Houſe of Benjamin Armitage, in Briſtol Townſhip, A certain Tenement, and Lot of Ground, ſituate in Briſtol Townſhip aforeſaid, containing about one Acre, be the ſame more or leſs; bounded by Lands late of Bernard Rezer deceaſed, and the Old York Road, ſubject to a Groundrent of Twenty Shillings per Annum; late the Eſtate of Conrad Kinſeli deceaſed, ſeized and taken in Execution by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

NOTICE is hereby given to each and every of the Owners and Poſſeſſors of Holland's Creek Marſh, oppoſite to the Borough of Wilmington, in New-Caſtle County, on Delaware, to attend their yearly Meeting, at the Houſe of William Marſhall, Innholder in ſaid Borough, at Two o' Clock, on Monday, the 26th Inſtant, to chuſe Managers, and a Treaſurer, for the Year enſuing, purſuant to an Act of Aſſembly, lately made, for keeping in Repair the Banks, Dams and Sluices, of ſaid Marſh. And ſuch Owners and Poſſeſſors of any Part of ſaid Marſh, who are in Arrears for Taxes heretofore due thereon, are deſired forthwith to diſcharge the ſame, together with ſuch Fines as have ariſen by ſuch Delinquency, or otherwiſe they may depend on having the ſaid Act ſtrictly enforced; and conſequently, that ſuch their Parts will, in a ſhort Time, be advertiſed, and expoſed to public Sale, to defray the ſame. ¶

JOHN M'KINLY, WILLIAM MARSHALL, Managers.

TO be SOLD, by public Vendue, on Saturday, the third of March next, on the Premiſes, a certain Tract of Land, ſituate in Weſt-Bradford Townſhip, Cheſter County, bounded by Lands of George Martin, William Cooper, and William Clayton, containing about 40 Acres, 30 of which are cleared, the Remainder well timbered, with ſuitable Buildings and Orchards on the ſame; there is alſo a never failing Spring of good Water, very convenient to the Houſe. For further Particulars, enquire of the Subſcriber, living on the Premiſes.

† SARAH ARNOLD.

PURSUANT to an Order of the Orphan's Court for Cheſter County, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the Premiſes, on the firſt Day of March next (the Sale to begin at Two 'o Clock in the Afternoon the ſame Day) two certain Tracts or Parcels of Land, ſituate in Darby Townſhip, Cheſter County aforeſaid; one of which Tracts is bounded weſterly and northerly by the Lands of Samuel Bunting, William Horne, and Sarah Hibbard; eaſterly by Cobb's Creek, and ſoutherly by the other deſcribed Tract, containing about 97 Acres, whereon is a Wooden Dwelling-houſe, a large Frame Barn, a good Orchard, with 8 or 10 Acres of Meadow made, and more may be made, and about 20 Acres of Woodland, a fine Stream of Water runs through this Tract, ſufficient for a Fulling-mill, or ſuch like Works. The other Tract is bounded northerly and eaſterly by the firſt deſcribed Tract, Cobb's Creek, and the Jews Land; ſoutherly and weſterly by the King's Road leading to Philadelphia, the Land of John Paſchall, and Land belonging to the Heirs of William Donaldſon, deceaſed, containing about 42 Acres, Part Woodland, ſome Meadow Ground, and ſome Orcharding thereon; alſo a Dwelling-houſe, Part built with Stone; ſaid Land lies about ſeven Miles from the City of Philadelphia, and about one Mile from the Town of Darby; late the Eſtate of Everard Ellis, deceaſed. Any Perſons inclining to purchaſe the ſame, may repair on the Day aforeſaid, where attendance will be given, and the Conditions of the Sale made known by WILLIAM GARRETT, and JAMES M'CLEESE, Adminiſtrators. †

TO be ſold, by Way of public Vendue, on Saturday, the 24th of this inſtant February, by the Subſcriber, living on the Premiſes, A LOT of GROUND, containing 10-Acres, lying on the old York Road, 12 Miles from Philadelphia, and 3 Miles from John Shoemaker's Mill, with a two Story Stone Houſe thereon erected, 36 by 30 Feet, a Brew-houſe, Malt-houſe, and Kiln, Malt-mill, Brewing-tubs and Cooler, all in good Order, a good Cellar for the Beer, a Copper Boiler, and a good Pump, that with a ſmall Spout carries the Water into the Copper; a good Log Barn, and two good Stables, a good Waggon Shed, and a good Garden before the Door; the Lot conveniently divided; it has been a noted Tavern theſe ſeveral Years, known by the Name of the Barley Sheaf. The Vendue to begin at Ten o' Clock.

¶ EDWARD DOYLE.

THE partnerſhip of MIFFLIN and DEAN, will expire in March next: Thoſe perſons therefore, who are indebted to them for goods, purchaſed above nine months, are deſired to pay immediately, to prevent trouble.

They have now a conſiderable quantity of GOODS, which they will ſell very low for caſh only. 2 M

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY, ſtrong, healthy Negroe Man, about Twenty-three Years of Age; he has had the Small-pox. Enquire of the Printers hereof.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by DAVID HALL, and WILLIAM SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market.*